THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

Boat Stores, &c.

JOSEPH G. DAVIS,

No. 37 Water street, Pittsburgh,

HAS just received a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Fruit, &c. &c., embracing all the variety of articles of the first quality, which are usually wanted for the supply of Boats and Housekeepers, which he offers for sale, to his friends and the public in general, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders for any articles in the above line, will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch, on the shortest notice.

July 13, 1832.—2m

Patent Vice Manufactory.

A. LAMONT & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends, and the public generally, that having nearly completed their arrangements, including the erecting of a Steam Engine, they will be able to supply all orders for their Vices, at the shortest notice.

As they intend to make it a permanent business, and have no doubt of their manufactory being of great benefit to the country at large, they expect, by dealing on liberal terms, to meet with a share of public patronage.

All orders, directed to A. Lamont & Co., Allegheny town, or to John Irwin, Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

A. LAMONT & CO.

Allegheny town, April 20.—tf.

☞The public are hereby warned, not to infringe on the patent rights of the subscribers, as in all cases the penalty, agreeably to law, will be strictly enforced. A. LAMONT & CO.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully nufamactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE

may 25.

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No. 162 Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,
AND
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No. 162 Liberty street*, (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial.
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Annisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ Monongahela Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

may 8, 1832.—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.

may 25, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR; received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 4, 1832.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the mostefficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work. - - - *per annum*, $130

Tuition in Music, - - - - 40

Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - - 24

Oil Painting, - - - - 40

French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at per three cent disconnt. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet.

September 20

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

May 9 1832.—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

TAKE NOTICE

THAT all the Goods, Effects, and Book Accounts of M. E. Moehring & Brother, have been assigned to Charles Von Bonnhorst, Charles L. Volz, and Martin Rahm, in trust for the benefit of the Creditors of the said firm of M. E. Moehring & Brother, with certain preferences. All those indebted to the said firm, by Book Account or otherwise, will call on Charles Von Bonnhorst, Esq. and settle their respective accounts, he being duly authorised; and those who have claims on said firm will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned assignees.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST,
CHARLES L. VOLZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1832.—2m.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh, for their past support, which has enabled him to supply valuable and useful books, at such prices as to place it in the power of all classes to purchase Religious and Scientific Works—he now solicits the continuation of their custom, and assures citizens and strangers that, as the business increases, he will be enabled still further to reduce the price of his stock.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large assortment of Religious, Scientific, Medical, Miscellaneous, School, and Blank Books.

Also, Maps on Rollers, or in Pocket form, of all the different States.

Sylvester's Gallery of Paintings and Engravings will be arranged for exhibition in a few days, when may be found a valuable and splendid collection of *Oil Paintings*, in splendid rich Gilt Frames; also, a large variety of Line and other Engravings.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh are invited to call and visit them.

Caps in every variety, Wholesale and Retail.

Playing Cards, at Manufacturers prices.

Eastern and Pittsburgh Cap and Letter paper.

Also, French and American Wall Papers, by the *bale* and smaller quantity.

S. J. SYLVESTER.

August 7.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes: Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, march 23, 1832.—tf

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.

July 31.

UNADULTERATED WINES AND
FRENCH BRANDY.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON—have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Port, Claret, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Madeira, and Red Wines.* Also, 4th proof French Brandy, all of which they will warrant genuine; and, together with their former stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, &c., sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

No. 162 Liberty street—opposite Sixth street—Pittsburgh. July 17, 1832.—1mt2f.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town.*

FLAX SEED.

ONE Dollar per Bushel will be paid, in cash, for good, clean Flax Seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Bayardstown, or at our Warehouse.

McKEE, CLARKE & Co.,
39 Water street.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1832—2m

JSHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

New Leather Store,

No. 138, Wood st., 2d door below 6th st.

WALTER BRYANT & CO.,

LATE OF BOSTON, respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have now a Machine in operation for splitting Leather, which will enable them to supply this market with Leather, at Eastern prices.—They have now on hand a good assortment of finished Leather, of all kinds and qualities, not inferior to any that ever appeared in this market. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the stock, and judge for themselves.

Leather split at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Cash paid for upper Leather, and Calf skins in the rough.

☞The above machine is called 'Richardson's Patent machine for splitting Leather,' and was invented in Boston, and patented in April, 1831. It is the best invention yet patented, and the only one in use, that appears to give satisfaction. By it leather can be cut to any given thickness, with the greatest smoothness, ease, and nicety. Of that part of the hide, inside, that has generally, with much labor, been shaved off, and thrown away as useless, a piece of handsome, soft, and even leather is produced by this machine, which is very well adapted for boot backs, summer shoes, &c., &c.

The Eastern Boot and Shoe manufacturers have heretofore had a monopoly of split leather work, and consequently western workmen, were frequently idle, by vast quantities of this work being sent to Pittsburgh. Boot and Shoe-makers in this city, will now be enabled to compete with Eastern manufacturers, both in price and quality.

Pittsburgh, July 24.—2m.

NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

NUMBER 84 WOOD STREET,

Corner of Diamond Alley.

JOHN H. BROWN & CO.

ARE now opening a well selected and general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Purchased for Cash, in the New York and Philadelphia Markets, which they offer by the piece of package, at a small advance.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1832.—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

POETRY.

THE DEPARTED.

"'Tis sweet to believe of the absent we love,
If we miss them below, we shall meet them above."

The departed! the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories,
Like shadows over streams:—
But, where the cheerful lights of home
In constant lustre burn,
The departed—the departed
Can never more return!

The good, the brave, the beautiful!
How dreamless is their sleep,
Where rolls the dirge-like music
Of the ever-tossing deep,—
Or where the hurrying night-winds
Pale Winter's robes have spread
Above their narrow palaces,
In the cities of the dead!

I look around and feel the awe
Of one who walks alone—
Among the wrecks of former days,
In mournful ruin strown.
I start to hear the stirring sounds
Among the cypress trees;
For the voice of the departed
Is borne upon the breeze.

That solemn voice!—it mingles with
Each free and careless strain;
I scarce can think Earth's minstrelsy
Will cheer my heart again.
The melody of Summer waves,
The thrilling notes of birds,
Can never be so dear to me,
As their remembered words.

I sometimes dream their pleasant smiles
Still on me sweetly fall;
Their tones of love I faintly hear
My name in sadness call.
I know that they are happy,
With their angel plumage on;
But my heart is very desolate,
To think that they are gone.

The departed!—the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories
Like shadows over streams;
But, where the cheerful lights of home
In constant lustre burn,
The departed—the departed
Can never more return!

P. B.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 4.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship York, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, and by the ship Ajax, from the same port, arrived this morning, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received various files of London papers up to the 27th June, and Liverpool papers to the 28th, both inclusive. The extracts and summary for which we have room will be found below.

The elections for members of the Reformed Parliament were about to be carried on with much spirit. The tone of the Whig Press is decidedly hostile to the Bank of England, as at present chartered. The Courier says—'It is understood that the Secret Committee on the Bank of England have concluded their examination of the Governor of the Bank, and are now engaged in hearing the evidence of the country bankers. It is expected that a report will be made before the closing of the present session.'

The Bill to abolish the punishment of death in cases of forgery and other felonies, was undergoing a warm discussion in the House of Lords, the Chancellor, Lord Brougham, being in favor of the measure, and Lord Tenterden, present Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord Eldon being against it. Ireland continued in a state of turmoil. The Orangemen, in Dublin, were summoned to assemble on the 12th of July, 'prepared to resist aggression,' and a tumult was expected. The assault committed on the King by a drunk or insane ex-pensioner, the particulars of which, will be found below, created, of course, much sensation in the Kingdom; but was one of those isolated acts unconnected with any political schemes of feeling.

In France, the leading question was, what the Court of Cassation would do, in the matter of the appeals to them from the decisions of the Courts Martial, whose jurisdiction is denied by those whom they have convicted and sentenced, and protested against by all the persons arrested. Talleyrand's return to Paris, and warm reception at the palace, the rumors that he would be made President of the Council, &c., excited much speculation. O. P. Q. says his visit was purely political, and enumerates the important points of policy on which his opinion and advice are required. The protest of M. de Chateaubriand is regarded as a piece of sophistry by the London papers. It was believed, however, that the government could not, and would not, continue the prosecution against him, as he had committed no treasonable act. The result of Don Pedro's expedition remained in as doubtful a state as at the last advices; but it was believed that Miguel's troops would desert him at the first opportunity. The cholera, it will be seen, continued its ravages in Great Britain and Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, June 25th, (evening.)—The answers to inquiries this forenoon at St. James's Hotel, in Jermyn street, was that Sir Walter had passed a more comfortable night, and had greatly improved since yesterday. Notwithstanding, his recovery is very doubtful. The whole of his family reside at the same hotel at present.

ATTACK UPON THE KING.

We lament that we are under the necessity of noticing an atrocious outrage, committed on the person of his Majesty, at Ascot Heath Races, by a ruffian, who, instead of expressing any feeling of regret, actually gloried in it. Immediately on the termination of the first race, his Majesty, who was at the window of the Royal stand, was observed to start; on inquiry it turned out that a stone had been thrown, which had struck his Majesty's hat, fortunately without doing any injury; the stone struck our venerable Sovereign on the forehead, just above the rim of the hat, which was fortunately on his head at the time. The sound was so loud that the moment the stone reached its destination, it was distinctly heard throughout the room. The King was either stunned, or so much astonished at the moment, as to fall back two or three paces, and exclaimed, 'My ——! I am hit!" At this instant the same ruffian threw another stone, which struck the wood work of the window, and fell to the ground. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence was close to his Royal Parent, and taking him by the hand, led him to a chair, inquiring with the utmost agitation if he were injured? The Queen, Lady Errol, and all in the room, were equally alarmed and terror struck. Happily his Majesty soon relieved their anxiety, and taking off his hat, and placing his hand on the spot where the blow had fallen, declared with a smile that he was unhurt! Providentially, his Majesty's hat preserved him from consequences which might otherwise have been most serious. The first moment of surprise and alarm being over, his Majesty received the congratulations of the Queen and those by whom he was surrounded, while the Countess of Errol, (his daughter,) burst into an agony of tears, and could with difficulty be persuaded that there was no further danger to be apprehended.

An account, published in the Morning Chronicle, adds:

On the public mind being pacified, Mr. Elliott, a magistrate of Reading, assisted by Mr. Roe, the chief magistrate, proceeded to take examinations against the prisoner, who stood in the corner of the room, apparently but little affected by his situation. His appearance, as we before stated, was rural or retched, and similar to that of those wandering mendicants who, in the tattered garb of sailors, are constantly imposing on the credulity of the public. He had a wooden leg of the most rude construction, and in answer to the numerous questions which were put to him, said his name was Dennis Collins, that he was a native of Cork, and had been long in his Majesty's service. He had originally served in the *Kangaroo*, and lost his leg by an accident on board the *Atalanta*. He had been admitted a pensioner at Greenwich Hospital, where he had remained eighteen months; but six months back he had misconducted himself towards his wardsman, and had been turned out.—From that period, which was in December, he had been without pension or means of support. He petitioned the Lords of the Admiralty for redress, but in vain; he then, on the 19th of April last, petitioned the King. This petition he took to Whitehall, and he had reason to believe it had reached the King at Windsor, for it was sent back to the Lords of the Admiralty, and he was again informed, through their secretary, that his claims could not be recognised: he then became desperate; he had no means of support; and, as he said, 'he might as well be shot or hanged as remain in such a state.' In this feeling it was he came to Ascot, determined to be revenged on the King. He admitted he threw the stone which struck his Majesty, as well as that which followed. He had no accomplices, and acted entirely from his own feelings, and without the suggestion or dictation of any person. He then produced his papers, to show that his story was well founded; and on being reasoned with on the atrocity of his conduct, he said he was sorry for it. His manner was perfectly collected and rational; and he was recognised by some of the Bow street officers as having been before the Magistrates of that establishment for some former misconduct. On examining his head there was a mark of a wound, which we collected from him had been inflicted by a fall. He was not intoxicated, but he admitted he had been drinking beer, which he purchased with a shilling, which had been given to him by a gentleman that morning. He had walked down from London, and had slept in a shed, in the neighborhood of Windsor, the preceding night. This was the substance of his own statement.

Cholera in Ireland.—It is with deep regret, and indeed with some alarm, that we have to mention the devastation which the Cholera is making in several quarters of the country. We learn that in Tullamore the alarm has become so great, that the greater number of the inhabitants have fled, that the shops are shut up, and business totally neglected. And, indeed we are not surprised at the dreadful alarm which has been excited in that place and its vicinity when we have to state, that in four or five days there had been 145 deaths, and not a single recovery. Out of a population of 7,000 scarcely 1,000 remained in town. In Limerick its ravages still continue. In the County of Clare, particularly in the small town of Clare and in Ennis, the county town, its progress continues to be destructive.—It has declined in Galaway and Dregheda, but we regret to say that there has been a formidable addition to the number of cases and deaths in Dublin. In the three days ending yesterday, the cases were 145, and the deaths 50; and from the note of Surgeon White appended to the return of Sunday, we find, as we had previously stated, that the cases are by far more malignant in type than the great majority of those which had previously taken place. The total number of deaths as hitherto reported, which have taken place in Ireland, are 3,369, a mortality infinitely greater in proportion than that which has occurred in Great Britain, which, by the last accounts received, amounted to 4,334.—The cholera has been nine months in Great Britain, and it has been only half that time in Ireland.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

From the London Courier.

The *Messager des Chambres* informs us that the French Cabinet is to be modified under the instructions of Prince Talleyrand, and that M. de Rigny, is to be placed at the head of the Council, M. de Talleyrand declining office for himself. This is premature. M. de Rigny is an honorable, prudent, and moderate man. He enjoys the esteem of M. de Talleyrand, and the confidence of the King; but we are assured that it has not been proposed to him to become President of the Council, and that there is a probability of M. de Talleyrand's accepting it, provided all his conditions be agreed to by the King.

The accession of M. de Talleyrand would not, we think, necessarily lead to any important modification of the Ministry. Marshal Soult; although not the most fit person to be President of the Council under a Constitutional Regime, has shown too much talent and energy as a Minister of War, to be displaced; M. Sebastiani, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a personal friend of Talleyrand, who acquits him (on account of being ill at the time) of any share in the expedition to Ancona, which raised the anger of the Prince, on the ground that the *Drapeau Tricolore*, which should never be unfurled unless as a rallying sign for Liberty, and with the certainty of commanding admiration and respect, was in that instance injudiciously and unworthily displayed: and the views of M. Sebastiani on foreign policy are said to have been generally approved of by M. de Talleyrand in his correspondence with the French Court.

The great age of Talleyrand is urged by some of our contemporaries as a reason why he should not be called upon to preside over the French Cabinet; but the mind of this person is as fresh as it was forty years ago, and he enjoys perfect and uninterrupted health.

POLAND.

London, June 15.—Letters from Poland and accounts in the German papers inform us, that the most frightful persecutions are carried on by the Russians in Warsaw. The most solemn promises of the Russian Government are openly violated towards the highest Poles in that unhappy capital. Generals Luerinski and Chovrewski, to whom Marshal Paskewitch had pledged the clemency of the Autocrat, have been transported under an escort to Moscow. Generals Isador, Krasinski, and Driakonski, are dead of the cruel treatment to which they were subjected. General Wit has been sent to Petersburg, on account of some new difficulties which have arisen in the government of Warsaw. The Russian authorities have even begun their war upon women. Countess Sabaniska has been ordered to quit Warsaw immediately, and to exile herself beyond the Polish territory, on account of some compassionate succors which she had lent to her countrymen. This lady has proceeded to Dresden. All the officers of the Polish army, who, on the faith of an amnesty, had returned to Poland, have been degraded to the rank of subalterns, and distributed through Russian regiments.

It is stated in accounts from Dresden, that the Pole who had obtained an asylum in that city had been ordered to leave it immediately, from the interference of the Russian Ambassador. In a short time, none but the free and powerful Government of Europe will be permitted even to harbor these unfortunate patriots, who are threatened with Siberia or death on returning to the land of their birth. We need make no comments on these statements.

From the United States Gazette.

The Establishment of the Mifflin Eagle, published at Lewistown, in this State, has been taken by Mr. David H. Hulings, hitherto a joint partner in the concern. But the change in its advocacy of men is greater than in its proprietorship: pursuing the same principles as formerly, it renounces Jackson and all work. We think the reasons assigned by the new editor, are such as should operate with very many in this State. We give them publicity with a view to public good:—

'The Public may ask, why is the Mifflin Eagle opposed to the re-election of Gen. Jackson.

1st. Because Jackson has himself said, no President should be elected a second term, and so firmly convinced was he of this principle and policy, that he solemnly recommended to Congress to have the constitution so amended.

2d. Because being educated, and having all his life lived among slaves, he is strongly influenced by the feelings and prejudices of the southern States, whose policy and avowed interest is directly opposed to Freedom, to the Manufacturers, the Mechanical arts, and Agriculture of Pennsylvania, and the eastern and western States, where all who 'eat, must work,' and where labor and industry give the best characters, and are not considered disgraceful, as they are in the slave states.

3d. Because Gen. Jackson is the champion of Nullification, the opponent of a strong and protective tariff, the friend and ally of those who are for a division of the Union, and holds the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as not binding on the Executive or the Government.

4. Because Gen. Jackson wishes to destroy our present sound circulating money. He has refused a charter to the present Bank of the U. States, and says that he believes a bank (except a Treasury bank) is unconstitutional, and should he be re-elected, no bank can be chartered for 4 years, bringing ruin on the home and foreign trade of the United States, and erecting new Banks and Brokers' offices in every county of this and the other States.

5th. Because when the people mised him to the Presidency, and thought he was the man above all others, whom we should delight to honor, he promised us that all things should be done well. Retrenchment in expenditure—Martin Van Buren has received $27,000, no services rendered. That merit alone would be preferred to power—now, not an original Jackson man holds an office. Noisy, intriguing politicians alone are promoted. That the will of the people should govern—now he says to Congress, if you had applied to me, I would have given you a Bank bill; and Napoleon or the Czar of Russia, never issued their edicts in language more despotic.

6th. Because the 'Eagle' will support Principles and Measures, not Men. That Jackson and his advisers have gone from us, the people, and our interest and policy, we have not turned from them: and we say that our solemn duty to our God, to our country, and to our conscience, (first having been fully persuaded in our own minds) have determined us to take this course, for the success and policy of which, we ask for the investigation and scrutiny of an intelligent and reading public, who will hear before they decide.

The Missouri (St. Louis) Beacon, is one of the most decided Jackson papers of the West. From that paper of the 19th ult. we copy the following forcible remarks in relation to the Bank of the U. States. The Editor says:—

'In addition to the highly important information in our last, respecting the passage of the bill for new modeling and reducing the Tariff, we, to-day, publish the vote upon the bill for rechartering the Bank of the United States. It will be seen, that the bill passed the House of Representatives by a majority of twenty-two votes, notwithstanding every argument which the ingenuity of man could suggest, to defeat its final passage. Among the advocates of the Bank are to be found most of the old, tried, and consistent friends of the President. We need only mention the names of Judge Isaacs, from Tennessee, and Col. Drayton, from S. Carolina. The support given to the Bank Bill was generally from the States most devoted to the election of Gen. Jackson. The West presented an unbroken phalanx in its favor. This decided majority, and the high character of the men who compose it, must carry conviction to the minds of all men, unbiassed by prejudice, that the Bank is constitutional, and absolutely necessary in the present condition of the country.

'When we remember that the present vote for rechartering the Bank was given by members elected since the opinions of the President were made known in his annual communications respecting the Bank, and calling the attention of the people to the subject, we are bound to consider this vote as given in obedience to the wishes of 535,000 free citizens of these United States. This point being conceded, the question has been asked, what will the President do with the bill? We answer, he will sign it; or he will disregard the known will of a large majority of the people, and take upon himself a more fearful responsibility than the proudest potentate of Europe dare do.

'We are, and we always have been, the friends of *President Jackson*, and we will go, as far as who goes farthest to support him in the legitimate discharge of his official duties, within the pale of the Constitution, and in obedience to the will of the people. Thus far we will go but no farther. We are aware that the enemies of the Bank insist on the right of the President to veto this Bill or any other, passed by the Representatives of the people. This is an absurdity, which, we think, must be obvious to all; and if this principle is carried out in extenso, ours is the most inefficient and foolish system of government upon earth; infinitely more oppressive than the most absolute monarchy. If the President has a right to veto all bills passed by the two houses of Congress, why have the people been taxed to defray the expenses of a representative government? Why not let the President at once do as seemeth him good, and we, his servants, humbly bow before the supremacy of his power? We again repeat our honest opinion, that the bill has received the signature of the President.'

From the Boston Atlas.

CASE OF MR. GWIN.

If Mr. Adams, or any other of Jackson's predecessors, had been guilty of such a high-handed outrage on the rights of the Senate, as has happened in Gwin's case, we never should have seen the last of it. A hue and cry would have been raised from one end of the country to the other, and we should have heard nothing but one universal condemnation of such an unprecedented and unwarrantable usurpation.

But General Jackson seems born to violate the laws and the constitution with impunity. He has been humored and petted so much, and suffered so long to have his own way, that law or right seems to him a very trifling matter, when it stands opposed to his sovereign will and pleasure; and the people are so accustomed to his violence, that they seem to look upon it as a mere matter of course.

The Globe, in attempting to apologize for this new act of usurpation, comes very lamely off.

"The whole alpha and omega of it is," says the Globe, whether, while the Senate chose to take time to consider Mr. Gwin's renomination, the great and pressing business of the Land Office in Mississippi—amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars—is to be suspended."

This is the way which the Globe trifles with the good sense of the community. So far from taking time to reconsider Gwin's nomination, the Senate laid it on the table, as the most emphatic way of expressing their indignation at his being renominated; and if the business of the Mississippi Land Office is so very important, then is the conduct of the President so much the more outrageous, in appointing to so responsible an office a man who has been twice rejected by the Senate.

It is stated by Mr. Fisher, the editor of the New York Advocate, that Judge Bibb, of Kentucky, declared within his hearing in the Senate chamber, that the President should be, and would be, IMPEACHED, if he dared to do such an act as he has done. This sentiment is highly creditable to that gentleman's firmness and patriotism, inasmuch as he voted in the first place in favor of the nomination.

Such was the stand taken by that eminent patriot, Mr. Rufus King, in the Senate, in 1821, when President Monroe renominated Colonels Towson and Gadsden, after they had been once rejected.—Mr. King had voted to confirm the nominations when they were first submitted; but when they had been rejected by a decided majority of the Senate, upon the ground that the provisions of the law authorizing a reduction of the army had not been complied with by the Executive, and Mr. Monroe had sent their names back, that distinguished statesman rose immediately upon the reading of the message, and declared, with great emphasis and energy, that though he concurred with the President in his construction of the law, yet that he should at all times support the dignity of the Senate and maintain its constitutional rights, at all hazards.

The will of Andrew Jackson is now, it would seem, to be the supreme law of the land. The decree has gone forth that the independence of the Senate must be destroyed, and the whole appointing power vested in the Commander-in-Chief. "Verily, upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed that he has grown so great!"

Mr. McDuffie's Calculations Nullified.—Before the honorable Representative's constituents proceed to the loftier task of annulling the laws of the Union, it may be as well for them to spend a little time in the simple operations of addition and multiplication. A Charleston paper shows that the Representative—who deems the writers on Political Economy too speculative for his practical mind and purposes—has, in asserting that the new Tariff will increase the duties on protected articles $2,500,000, made the strange mistake of calculating the increase of duty *on the amount of importation*, instead of the *amount of duty*. Calculated the true way, even admitting his own positions, the whole addition would be but $295,375, instead of $2,500,000: That is, he has exaggerated the supposed burden *eight fold*. This comes pretty near Mr. Cambreleng's absurdity respecting the amount of British tonnage.—*Balt. Pat.*

The Charleston Mercury, the chief of Nullifiers, publishes the address to South Carolina, of Senators Hayne, Miller, McDuffie & Co., and says—

"Before the reception of this solemn appeal by our Senators and Delegates, the people generally had determined that the new Tariff *should not be enforced within the limits of this State.* When, therefore, their faithful public servants, after having done their utmost to procure a redress of their grievances, are constrained to tell them, as they now do, that "the protecting system is the settled policy of the Government, and that all hope of relief from Congress is irrecoverably gone," we are sure that we correctly represent public feeling when we say that the response of the great body of our people, from the seaboard to the mountains, will be, "We are determined to preserve the rights and liberties which we derived from our ancestors, and to transmit them undiminished to our children." Let the manufacturers, therefore, now begin to consider whether they will yet relax the chain, and instruct their representatives, at the next session of Congress, to do substantial justice to the South, or whether they will or can maintain the system, as it now stands, against the united and determined resistance of the South: for as surely as our next Legislature meets, a convention will be called to *nullify the act*, and as surely as South Carolina *nullifies*, her position will be *supported by every other Southern State.* Let the Tariffites, therefore, think on their course: South Carolina has resolved on hers!"

The Richmond Enquirer already denounces this position, and says—"As to Nullification, *Virginia* will "touch not, taste not, handle not" *that thing.*—*Balt. Patriot.*

Newspaper Borrowers.—The Alexandria Gazette justly complains of those persons who are in the habit of using their neighbors' property, and defrauding the printers of newspapers, in the following manner—

"The pecuniary loss that we are made to sustain, and the downright fraud practised upon us and our subscribers, by the numerous newspaper borrowers who infest this town, have been manifested, this week, by the loss of two or three good paying subscribers, who have been compelled to stop their papers in consequence of the daily annoyance of "Please to lend me your paper, sir"—and one of whom stated to us that he positively, of late, never saw his paper until *the evening* of the day on which it is left, and then merely through the favor of some of his borrowers! How men can descend to such meanness, we cannot conceive. If they have no scruples about thus *injuring us*, they ought, at least, to be ashamed of *spunging* at the cost and expense of their neighbors every day in the year."

Mr. Gaston, in his excellent Address to the Youth of the University of North Carolina, holds this language.

'On you will devolve the duty which has been too long neglected, but which cannot with impunity be neglected much longer, of providing for the mitigation, and (is it too much to hope for in North Carolina?) for the ultimate extirpation of the worst evil that afflicts the southern part of our Confederacy. Full well do you know to what I refer, for on this subject there is, with all of us, a morbid sensitiveness which gives warning even of an approach to it. Disguise the truth as we may, and throw the blame where we will, it is slavery which, more than any other cause, keeps us back in the career of improvement. It stiffles industry and represses enterprize, it is fatal to economy and providence, it discourages skill, impairs our strength as a community, and poisons morals at the fountain head. How this evil is to be encountered, how subdued, is indeed a difficult and delicate inquiry, which this is not the time to examine, nor the occasion to discuss. I felt, however, that I could not discharge my duty, without referring to this subject as one which ought to engage the prudence, moderation, and firmness of those who, sooner or later, must act decisively upon it.'

Habits of Insects.—Reaumur undertook the benevolent enterprise of civilizing spiders, by way of turning them into operatives, and thereby bringing them into better odor with man; but his good purpose was disappointed; for though they fully proved that they were able to work, they had an unfortunate propensity for eating each other, which proved to be inconsistent with the virtues and charities of industrious and social life.—Their powers as artisans were very respectable, but no inducement could be brought to bear upon them; as for working for a living, it was the last thing they thought of; for some of them lived a year without tasting food, or seeming in the least exhausted by fasting. This indifference to common wants, is one of the most remarkable things in the character of the race: they never seem to repine under any degree of pain or privation. They are probably mortal, but it seems sometimes almost impossible to kill them.—Bees will live many hours under water; caterpillars are frozen up through winter, and bear it with the utmost composure. Dr. Dwight tells us of a beetle which was planed out of a table where he had resided, if we remember rightly, eighty years without a dinner. Dr. Arnold once had an insect, which, after the tender-hearted manner of collectors, was pinned down to a table; some other insects happening to be within reach, it proceeded to eat them with as good an appetite as ever it had in its life. Some beetles have been soaked in boiling water, without being oppressed by the heat. Many insects have a way of pretending to be dead, as a sort of hint to man that if, as usual, he is disposed to kill them, he may spare himself the trouble. If any one is disposed to ascertain whether their death is counterfeited or not, they will not flinch, even when torn asunder, or thrown on burning coals. Some, even when cut in two, retain the easy indifference which they manifest on most other occasions. Many of our readers have probably seen ants cut from a hollow tree in spring, and though they must have passed many months without food, regain their cheerfulness in the sun. The ant, however, is torpid through the colder parts of the winter.—Our ants, though, like those of Scripture, they are models of industry, have not the forethought to provide for the winter. But it may be that in warmer climates they have this prudent habit, for which they have been so long held out as an example.—*North American Review.*

Regimental Soup.—The village where Lord Townsend's brigade was quartered on this occasion had been occupied two days before by the French as a hospital—and, it appeared that, to expedite the interment of their dead, they had thrown them into the well of the village. When the soup was served up, a universal complaint was made of its horrid taste; and, although soldiers on a march have seldom an opportunity of indulging in gastronomic fancies, it was agreed on this occasion that some inquiry should be made into the cause which had made their meal so unpalatable, when it was speedily traced to the corrupted state of the water in the well. The discovery was sufficient to stay the appetite of most of the company; but among the number present was Major Hume, of the 25th Foot, then known as the Edinburgh regiment, who had been a soldier from his infancy, and served with distinction at Fontenay and Dettington. After so many campaigns, he had no doubt often been exposed to fare on viands not perhaps the most delicate; and when the company had broken up in most admired disorder, he proceeded with characteristic indifference to finish his dinner, exclaiming with oath, that the soup was good, and that it would have been better if the whole French army had been in it.—*Memoir of Sir James Campbell.*

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh, par		St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank.	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	Satte bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica		Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5$	3
All other current,	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada,	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebeck Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at George'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Br	1	State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin.	4.87 a 4.90
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70a4 75
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3.65 a 3.70
		Doub. Span.	15.25a15.30
		Do. Patriot	5 a 50 11

WATCHES,
Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately returned from the eastern cities with a large and elegant assortment of Merchandise, in his line of business, and now offers for sale—*at No. 98 Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street*—Gold and Silver, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain Watches; Chains, Seals, Keys; Gold and Bead Guard Chains; Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Shirt Studs, Table and Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs; Soup and Cream Ladles; Gold and Silver ever pointed Pencils; Gold, Silver plated, and Steel Spectacles; fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Musicel Boxes; Marble, Ebony, and Alabaster Mantel Time-pieces, of different patterns; and a great variety of Fancy Goods, which will be sold on very accommodating terms. Wholesale and Retail. J. P. BEGGS.

N. B.—The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1832.—w3m

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞ The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

Law and General Agency,

BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND AMERICA.

THE Subscriber, a member of the American Bar, has again arrived in the United States, and will proceed, as usual, on another voyage to Europe, leaving Pittsburgh, Pa., early in September next, and sailing from New York, on the 1st day of October; returning to America in the spring of 1833; transacting all manner of business, such as remittances of money by checks, payable at sight, in the principal towns of England, Ireland, and Scotland; collection and recovery of *Legacies, Debts, Bequests, Inheritances, Devises; attendance at meetings of Creditors, in cases of Bankruptcy; Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments sold, conveyed, or purchased; Fines, Recoveries, and Common Assurances conducted; Leases, Releases, and Confirmations of real property executed; Accounts adjusted; Claims preferred in all parts of Europe;* and every act, requiring a legal intervention or otherwise, which can be performed under *Letters of Attorney* by one as the representative of another, &c. &c.

Every information given by application, personally, or by letters, *post paid*, to the subscriber.

Respectable references can be given in many parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and America.

☞ Address, "H. KELNAN,
European, Law and General Agent,
Pittsburgh, Pa."

☞ Apply at Griffith's Pittsburgh Hotel, or at the office in the back appartment of Lynch & Butterworth's Auction establishment, corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

August 7, 1832.—w3t

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell the undivided half of Fleecedale Woollen Factory, situate on Chartier's Creek, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Steubenville Turnpike. This establishment is located in the most beautiful portion of western Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of one of the best markets for the purchase of wool, and cotton warps, and the disposal of cloths and cassinetts. The machinery is well constructed, and in good order, propelled by water or steam, and capable of manufacturing at least *twenty-five* thousand yards of Cassinetts annually; and, without increasing the power, or extending the buildings, 100,000 yards might be annually produced.

Attached to the establishment is a large Dye House, well fitted up with the necessary apparatus; and also eight tenements for the workmen employed in the Factory.

Mr. A. Murphy, one of the original proprietors of the Fleecedale Woollen Factory, and among the first practical woollen manufactures in the U. States, as regards time, skill, and experience—will be the partner of the purchaser, unless the person or persons who may desire to purchase, should wish to procure the whole property; in which event, Mr. Murphy might dispose of the other half of this establishment.

Also—A Saw Mill,

In complete order, in the immediate vicinity of the Woollen Factory. This Saw Mill was recently constructed, of the best materials, and is well located for business. Connected with the above property are fifteen acres of ground, embracing both sides of Chartier's Creek, being one of the best streams for propelling machinery, in Western Pennsylvania.

Also—A Delightful Country Seat,

In the vicinity of the above property, and in the immediate neighborhood of the celebrated Mineral Springs of John S. Scully, Esq., known abroad as the "Pittsburgh Mineral Springs." This building is admirably located, and tastefully constructed, highly desirable as a private residence; or could be advantageously appropriated as a boarding house, for the accommodation of those who attend the Springs; inasmuch as the difficulty of accommodating the visitors at the Springs is already felt as a serious inconvenience to the public.

The subscriber, being the sole proprietor of the last mentioned property, it will be sold in connection with his interest in the foregoing, or separate, if desired.

The above property will be sold on very reasonable terms, the payments will be moderately adjusted, and, if satisfactory security is given, no cash will be required until April, 1835. Possession may be had immediately after the sale.

A. McFADDEN.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 24, 1832.—tf.

A Teacher Wanted.

A Gentleman who has received a regular and correct education, at some respectable seminary, and who sustains a good moral character, and is well qualified to teach the following branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Mensuration, Surveying, Bookkeeping, &c., who can give satisfactory evidence of his qualifications for teaching, will be employed to teach a respectable school in the Borough of Kittanning, Armstrong county, on or about the 1st of September next.

Persons, qualified as above, who may wish such a situation, may address a line on the subject to the subscribers. SAMUEL HOUSTON,
PHILIP MECHLING.

July 31, 1832.—w3t*

☞ To be published three times in the Washington Reporter, and charge this office.

TRIAL LIST—CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST of Causes set down for trial at the Circuit Court, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1832.

1	James Gray	*vs* Alex. Brackenridge
2	James Jackson	*vs* J. W. Riddle et al
3	James Gray	*vs* Alex. Brackenridge
4	Commonwealth	*vs* George Ledlie et al
5	In the matter of the estate of Jno. Mitchell, dec'd.	
6	A. Brackenridge	*vs* James Gray
7	John M'Dowell	*vs* Samuel Fleming, tenant, &c.
8	Alex. M'Combs et al	*vs* David Stewart
9	James Walls	*vs* James Irwin, Jr.
10	J. Woodburn's Ex.	*vs* W. W. Fetterman
11	Pat'k Doran for use	*vs* James Gray
12	Henry Holdship	*vs* George Hurst et al
13	Wetmore & Havens	*vs* Thomas Liggett
14	Commonwealth	*vs* Wesley F. Chess et al
15	Same	*vs* John Anderson
16	Same	*vs* Richard Gray et al
17	Same	*vs* Charles B. Maguire.

WM. M'CANDLESS, Clk.

Clerk's Office, July 18, 1832. [July 24.—4t.]

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

STRAY COWS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, THREE STRAY COWS; one, a dark brindle, five or six years old; the second a large Red and White Spotted Cow: large horns; the third a Black Cow, with a white stripe along her back—appears to be very old.

The owner or owners can have them by proving property and paying charges.

SIMON PACHAR.

August 7, 1832—3t* *Scotch Bottom.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the

Projects for opening a passage for ships through the Isthmus of Panama have been frequently suggested, especially during the last half century.—The advantages are confessedly so great in a commercial point of view, that plans for effecting it at their own cost have been entertained in various parts of Europe and America, both by governments and stock companies. By it, a navigation of ten thousand miles round Cape Horn would be saved, and a short safe opening made to the trade of Peru, Chili, and all the western shores of the Americas, and all the islands of the Southern Ocean. The profit to the owners of a pass would be immense, beyond the boundless advantages to the general commerce of the world. An American company now have a canal in contemplation.

The project of a *Railroad* for ships has been started in England, and is urged in a late number of the United Service Journal. The scheme proposes the creation of a joint stock company, of the English holders of Colombian bonds, to enter into an agreement with the Colombian government for the necessary powers. These bonds are now greatly depreciated in England, while in a negotiation with the proper government they would be at par, as well as in the purchase of land, labor, and materials. A capital almost lost, there being no prospect of a payment of a loan from the Colombians, would thus be converted into a magnificent source of revenue.

A most important part of the plan is, however, that which looks to the erection of a British Colony there. In order to anticipate any opposition from the United States, it is suggested that a tract of land, either the whole isthmus or such part lying between good natural boundaries, as the lake of Nicaragua on the north, and the river Darien on the south, should be obtained by treaty, and "erected into an English Colony, independent of the state of Colombia, and dependent on the crown of England." The scheme is ambitious, and from the pecuniary situation of the Colombian government, anxious to build up a future credit with England, by paying off satisfactorily the existing loans, of not improbable success.—*Baltimore American.*

Importance of Railroads.—The public attention is, at the present moment, powerfully attracted by the importance of railroads: immense investments of capital have been made, and expenditures far more enormous are contemplated, throughout every part of the United States, for the construction of these important roads, which are destined to revolutionize the inland commercial intercourse of the civilized world. In a few years, they will extend from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi—connecting the extremities of our widely extended republic, and binding our population by links stronger than iron, by lines extending thousands of miles, and thereby promoting our intercourse, facilitating our commerce, and strengthening our means of defence.

Railroads were probably invented by the ancient Egyptians; their origin can be traced to a period of the most remote antiquity. Railways, composed entirely of massive blocks of smooth stone, and adapted to the passage of wheeled carriages, are still in existence in the vicinity of the quarries whence the stupendous stones were extracted which were used in the construction of the pyramids. These roads have been incidently mentioned by the French and Italian *savans*, who have visited that cradle of the arts; but none of them have hitherto imagined that they were in fact railways. Their preservation for three thousand years, notwithstanding their exposure to the assaults of time, the havoc of war, and the ravages of barbarians, is remarkable; whilst every vestige of the numerous canals which were constructed by the Ptolemies, or the Caliphs, in Egypt, has long since been obliterated from the face of the earth. In Palmyra and Balbeck, similar railways still exist; and in the Cyrene, in Africa, long lines of such railways, composed of stone blocks, may yet be traced for many leagues, connecting the ruins of the once splendid cities which the modern desert contains.

The world is indebted to Oliver Evans, a native citizen of Pennsylvania, for the discovery of their latent and hitherto unsuspected value and pre-eminent importance. In 1784 he first conceived the idea of his high pressure steam engine, and the application of it to carriages, on common roads, as a locomotive power. He foresaw the superiority, and strenuously urged the adoption of railways and locomotive engines in lieu of canals, some time before it had entered into the imagination of any other human being. His zealous efforts to promote this favorite scheme, were in advance of the opinions of the age; he attracted no attention, and was charged with insanity for believing in the possibility of effects which are now daily witnessed.—*Baltimore Gaz.*

Manufactures of the South.—A stranger to the history of the protective system in this country, or our geographical peculiarities, and to the nature of our resources, would very naturally conclude, from the discussions in our newspapers and pamphlets, that the Northern people, taking advantage of their favorable situation for the business of manufacturing, and of the insuperable obstacles which forbid the Southern people from engaging in the same employment, had by unfair and oppressive legislation, produced the state of excitement which has grown out of our Tariff Laws, threatening to dissolve the Union of these States, and to subvert the entire fabric of our government. But how different is the truth! The Protective System is emphatically the offspring of Southern policy, aided by the Middle and Western States—and in its incipient stages, it met with the most decided and sternest opposition from the Northern people! This fact is proved by the journals of Congress. How, then, it may be asked, does it happen, that now, while the Southern States have risen up, as one man, against it, the Northern present an undivided front in its support? It is simply because the former, possessing less enterprise, capital and skill, or discovering that the avocations of the planter and farmer were more profitable and safe, yielding a larger per cent., with less risk, on the capital employed, have failed to avail themselves of the benefits which protecting duties offer to all sections of the Union alike; while the latter, with that prudent forecast and profound sagacity which marks all their conduct, readily adapted themselves to the new state of things created and forced upon them by this change in the policy of our government. It results, clearly, therefore, that if the Southern people have any thing to complain of, it is of their failure to embrace the advantages offered to them by their own policy, and not the infliction upon them, by the greater strength of their Northern brethren, of a system, containing in itself the principles of sectional inequality so commonly and so untruly attributed to it.—*Lynchburgh Virginian.*

Extract of a letter from Boston.

"The Cholera Hospitals here are objects of praise and admiration. These are not delapidated buildings—decayed magazines—or deserted store houses. They are mansions of the opulent and charitable, in the heart of the city—splendid houses with folding doors and marble mantels'—rich furniture—refreshing gardens.

In these elegant houses, the rooms are filled with new cots and mattresses, and every convenience for the sick. The beaufets and pantries, which were filled with plate and glass, are appropriated to drugs and medicines; nurses and matrons, neat and kind hearted, are in attendance; clean linens and flannels are ready in abundance, and the physicians, like trusty sentinels, are ever on the look out for the enemy—and whom are these preparations so perfect and so comfortably made for? The poor, the houseless, and abandoned. This is real charity—this is true benevolence

"It blesseth him that gives
And he that receives."

No person will be brought to these hospitals in a state of collapse; in ten minutes after an attack the patient will be in safe hands. This good city, I hope, will be spared the affliction which follows this malady."—*Courier & Enquirer.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1832.

THE CHOLERA.—In Philadelphia, the new cases, in the 24 hours preceding the 9th of August, noon, were 154—deaths 58.

In New York, from Tuesday, the 7th, until Wednesday, the 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the new cases were 82—deaths 21.

It is possible for men to be guilty of acts which will degrade them even below contempt.—Such an act is the attempt of the editor of the Mercury to convert an extract from a description of *Pittsburgh as it was forty-seven years ago*, which we lately *republished*, into an evidence of hostility to naturalized citizens.

The editor of the Statesman is out in favor of Governor Wolf's re-election, and declares that all the great leading measures to which Pennsylvania is pledged, have, "from time to time," received "his sanction and support."—Among others, the rechartering the Bank of the United States is stated to have received his support.

Now, we freely admit that, Governor Wolf did, at one time, come out decidedly in favor of the Bank, but so did Judge Wilkins, Geo. M. Dallas, General Stewart, and almost every paper in the state which now supports Governor Wolf. General Jackson, however, placed his veto on the bill, and immediately all these men, and all the papers changed their tone. Geo. M. Dallas and William Wilkins voted to recharter the Bank, notwithstanding the veto, and yet they both now justify the veto. General Stewart was active in procuring the passage of resolutions, by the legislature, instructing our representatives to procure the *speedy* rechartering of the Bank; and yet, after the veto was received, this very same General Stewart presided at a meeting which denounced the Bank, and censured our national representatives for obeying the instructions which he had previously given. The Wolf papers, at Harrisburgh, in Philadelphia, in Pittsburgh, and every place in the State, were favorable to renewal of the Charter, before the veto was received, and now they are all opposed to it, with two or three exceptions. Governor Wolf was, we admit, a decided friend of the Bank, before the veto was received; but, since that time, we have not heard a word from him. Under ordinary circumstances, it would be right to suppose that he had not changed his mind, but the remarkable circumstance, that almost every paper in the State, which supports him, has changed from being an advocate, to be an opponent of the Bank, should induce us to pause and examine, before we determine to support George Wolf.

Almost every paper in the State which supports Wolf *now*, opposes the Bank; there is certainly not more than three exceptions; and every paper in the State, (we believe without exception,) that supports Ritner, advocates the renewal of the Charter of the Bank, and condemns the veto.—Now, we ask the editor of the Statesman, what would be the fair inference, if Wolf should be elected? Will it not be, that there is a majority in the State opposed to the Bank?—To our mind the inference seems irresistable.

We will, therefore, cheerfully advocate the election of the man who has emphatically declared that "no man, possessed of a sound head or a good heart," can oppose the rechartering of the Bank; and we call upon all the friends of a sound and uniform currency to do likewise.

CHOLERA.—A person here states that in the year 1820, he was on board of the English Sloop of War, the Tees, on the Coromandel Coast, in the East Indies—that, on a certain day, three miles from Trinkemalee, about sunset, the sails of the vessel assumed a reddish color, as if covered with brick dust, and that, in a few hours after, the Asiatic Cholera made its appearance among the crew, the sufferers being seized with dizziness and cramps. This disease assumed so malignant a character, that out of a crew of one hundred and twenty-five, only sixteen survived, of which latter number was the Captain, who fled to the mountains. One lieutenant and four midshipmen were among those who died. The crew had been previously healthy, and had left a healthy port.

This statement affords a singular confirmation of the statement, that the linen on certain bleaching greens, in France, had assumed a reddish color, just before the Cholera made its appearance.

For the Gazette.

THE CHOLERA.

MR. CRAIG—The reports, relative to the measures taken in regard to the coming epidemic, published in your paper of Friday last, have been acceptable, no doubt, to the public generally. It is gratifying, at such a time as this, to know that, a Board of respectable physicians are actively consulting for the welfare of the place, and that the Sanitary Board are not losing sight of the responsibility of the trust which they hold in behalf of their fellow citizens. It is no time to slumber over this great interest, or treat it with indifference. All experience, reported from our own or other lands, warns us to make full preparation for the evil, while it is yet at a distance. Vigorous measures now will prove more salutary than when the disease has made its way into our streets. The true method of avoiding a panic, when a panic is most to be deprecated, is to make fair and full calculation of the danger which is approaching, while yet secure from its immediate presence; and the true way of preventing the occasion of such a panic, in this case, is to put the place into the best possible state of readiness for the visitation that is looked for.—It is presumed, therefore, none of our citizens will censure the Sanitary Board for having done too much in the way of preparation; and public sentiment, it may be trusted, is ready to sustain and applaud them in measures still more energetic.

There is a pretty strong feeling with some in the place, that the general safety calls for the adoption of a measure, that has already been adopted in some other places—particularly at Boston—for the relief prospectively of the more crowded and confined portions of our population. Whatever be thought of the general question of contagion, in the case of this disease, there can be no doubt that it thrives, and gathers strength, especially where a large collection of persons are living together in a small compass, under the circumstances which usually attend such a condition. It seems as if the disease created an atmosphere of its own in such places, which became more deleterious by every fresh instance of sickness occurring in the midst of it: and from such central points it is found spreading its baleful power in every direction around on other portions of the community. It has been found necessary in some instances to have single dwelling houses evacuated, in order to save a part of their inmates from the destruction which was carrying away the rest. Now, in Boston, the precaution has been taken to have small temporary dwellings put up in airy situations, without the city, with the view of having the population of those spots which are most crowded, and confined, and impure, removed to them on the first appearance of disease. Is it not worthy of consideration, whether a similar measure is not needed in this place? It is truly fearful, in the prospect of this calamity, to pass along some of our alleys, and look into some of the habitations that are among us; where people are so pressed together, and families crowded upon families, under the most unfavorable circumstances, that it would seem as if the first breath of the Cholera must precipitate them by scores into the grave. Would it not be a security to the city, worth ten times more than all the expense of the measure, to have erected on the adjacent hills a suitable number of small frame houses or shanties, among which these dense spots of population might be immediately dispersed on the breaking out of the pestilence? In this way, a multitude of lives, in all probability, would be saved among the poor, and the general health of the city would be much protected.

There is another subject which creates no small uneasiness in the minds of many citizens, and seems to call for more attention than it has yet received. It is the frightful use which is made of ardent spirits among us. Should not something be done to restrain it?

If three or four great pools of stagnant, putrid water, lay undrained, and not filled up, in the midst of the city, it would be looked upon as an intolerable nusance, by all the inhabitants of the place, and the removal of the evil would be loudly called for by every voice. But if any credit is due to the testimony of all countries and cities where this plague has been, it must be acknowledged by all, that the use of ardent spirits, in this place, is fraught with more danger to us at this time, than would be the presence of half a dozen such stagnant ponds. Intemperance invites the scourge with attraction, moral and physical, at the same time, and clothes it with its most deadly power when it comes. It exposes its own victims to the first arrows of the angel of death; and at the same time, by giving the disease so many points on which to fasten, and from which to propagate its poison, it puts the lives of all vastly more in jeopardy than they would otherwise be. Now, in view of this truth, who can cast an eye over our city, thickly bestrewed as it is with tippling houses, and inundated with an unrestrained use of ardent spirits, and not feel a sad presentiment within him of the character the cholera is likely to put on when it comes among us? Is there not a necessity in the time, calling for some interposition on the part of humanity and common prudence, to restrain, as far as can be done, the operation of this evil as it now exists? Let our citizens count up the number of our dram shops, and watch the untiring resort which is had to them every day, and the dissipation which is upheld in them from night to night, and listen to the bacchanalian cry that is going up in the dead hour of darkness from wanderers in the streets—a cry that seems to be encouraged rather than restrained by the approaching sound of Heaven's judgments—let our citizens, I say, consider all this, and say whether an attempt should not be made to curb the mischief that is so fearfully at work for the desolation of the place in which we dwell?

What can be done? The consulting Board of Physicians can enact no law; but can they not avow, fearlessly and honestly, their own conviction of what is needed in this case; and, as guardians of the public health, solemnly warn the city and its authorities of the danger as it actually exists?

The Sanitary Board can enact no law, but may they not, on the recommendation of the Physicians, urge the importance of the proper authorities interposing to meet the exigency of the case?

Can the regularly constituted authorities of the city not feel themselves justified in taking the matter into consideration? Is there not that in the present emergency which calls for the imposition of at least a temporary restraint upon the retailing trade in ardent spirits?

But the authorities of a city can act only so far as they are sustained by public sentiment. They are but the organ of the public mind, and they may feel it inexpedient, in this case, to put forth any action, without being fully ascertained of what that mind demands. Can there not be secured, then, an expression, in some way, of public opinion on this subject? Might not petitions be got up that would speak the feelings of the community in an unequivocal voice? Is not the city ready to legislate in this way for itself on this subject?

A VOICE IN BEHALF OF MANY.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1832.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the brig Mary Jane, at New York, from Rochelle, the Courier and Enquirer has received Paris papers of the 27th and Bordeaux papers of the 29th June. We annex the summary contained in that paper.

There seems to be a strong probability that M. Dupin Aine, will be selected by Louis Philippe to succeed M. Perier, as President of the Council.—The Constitutionnel, with which paper M. Dupin is known to be connected, contains the following paragraphs, and it is observed they were probably *communicated* by him:

'We believe that we can give the assurance that M. Dupin Aine, in all his conversations with his political friends and with some of the Ministers, has decidedly given it as his opinion that the state of siege should be immediately removed. He passed the greater part of yesterday at St. Cloud, and there is no doubt that he has expressed the same opinion to his Majesty.

It is true, as has been announced by some of the journals this morning, that the organization of the Ministry is now going forward seriously. But at the same time, it is stated, that the principal obstacle to the conclusion of the new arrangements is Marshal Soult, who has declared, that if a President of the Council is appointed, he will retire from the Cabinet.'

An ex-Colonel, M. Kersabiec, has been tried before a military commission at Nantes; and found guilty of having formed part of an armed body of men, whose object was to change the government, and of exciting the inhabitants to revolt, but in consequence of some extenuating circumstances, the court sentenced him to transportation instead of condemning him to death. This caused considerable agitation in the city, and large assemblages of people in the streets. The National Guard and some troops of the line were called out, but through the exertions of General Solignac, who commands the western departments, blood-shed was prevented. Some arrests were made and reinforcements sent to the city in consequence of the necessity of guarding against attempts at releasing any of the Carlists under arrest there.

An article from Vienna, of the 24th June, says: The Emperor and Empress will return from their excursion on the 7th of next month. The Duchess of Parma is also expected before that period, her journey is caused by the continued ill health of her son, the Duke of Reichstadt, notwithstanding the hopes which his age and the cares bestowed on him gave of his recovery. The changes which have taken place, within the last few days, in the state of his health, show the extent of the danger which menaces his life—his strength is perceptibly declining; his hearing even appears affected: every thing gives reason to apprehend the worst.—*National.*

Vienna, June 17.—We learn that the Duchess of Parma, who was expected here yesterday, is ill at Trieste, of intermittent fever. The recovery of her son is still despaired of.

Paris, June 20.—At this moment, we are assured, a French fleet is arming, for the purpose of entering the Scheldt on the day fixed by the last protocol for the solution of the Belgian question.

CHOLERA IN PARIS—June 26th.

Deaths in the Hospitals,	17
Private Dwellings,	45
	62
Increase on the number of the preceding day,	32

The amount of property destroyed by the late negro insurrection, in the Island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, in the parishes of St. James and Hanover, (independent of some others,) is estimated at 1,700,000 pounds sterling: to which, add £270,000 expended in the enforcement of martial law, and the amount is £2,000,000. Of the slaves, in that island, there are 2,313 owned by the peerage in England! The largest slave holder, under the crown of England, is Mr. Dawkins—he having 3,212!!

Port au Prince.—An arrival at New York gives some further facts in relation to the fire which occurred at Port au Prince on the 8th July. It is stated that the houses in sixteen entire streets were on fire, those in fourteen are wholly destroyed and those in the two others are very nearly so. Notwithstanding it was Sunday and the country people for ten miles round were generally in the town—notwithstanding the military corps of Port au Prince had just paraded before the fire commenced, all their efforts to stop it proved ineffectual, and it only ceased in consequence of having nothing more to consume. More than a thousand people are without shelter, and the place is said to have the appearance of a town taken by assult, in which the combatants disputed their prey and their booty in every street.—*Balt. Amer.*

New Orleans, July 20.—Captain Murray, of the schr. Elizabeth, arrived yesterday from Metamoras, whence he sailed on the 11th inst. informs us that a despatch had arrived, on the day previous to his departure, from the camp of General Teran, near Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, bearing intelligence of the desertion of the troops, amounting to over 2,000 men, under his command, who had simultaneously declared for, and gone over to Santa Anna. The General could no longer brook the sad reverses of the fortune of war, and on witnessing this last act of abandonment of his hopes, he closed his military career by self-immolition, with his own sword.

Not the least of the incidental evils produced by the prevailing and mortal disease, is the melancholy and unjustifiable blending, by those who talk and write on the subject, of the poor and the dissolute in one common category, as equally the inevitable victims of cholera. The influence of thus confounding the two classes together, is bad in a two fold sense; leading the more fortunate members of the community to regard vice and poverty as equally hateful, and aggravating the hardships of poverty by this effect as well as by the alarm and despair which must fill the mind of those who are taught to regard themselves as the peculiar victims of the destroyer. This mode of speech originated in Europe, where poverty reaches a depth and degradation which is known in this country only in a few of our largest cities. People call themselves poor, among us, who never know, from birth death, what it is to lack a wholesome meal, or comfortable clothing, or clean and good lodging. Such persons, when their habits are industrious and temperate, are the *very last* in the community, who need to fear. Their iron nerves and indurated constitutions present no breach through which the enemy can mount.—Their chances of escape are many fold greater than those of the luxurious and enervated.—*Salem Gazette.*

Camphor Treatment of Cholera.—We have received a communication from *William Channing, M. D.*, giving an account of the treatment of the Cholera by Spirits of Camphor. It appears that out of *two hundred* persons attacked by the epidemic, within his practice, all were cured except *four*, and these four died of other disorders superadded. The writer thinks that Camphor is a certain specific for the disease in every stage. The treatment is—from *one to three drops* of spirits of Camphor, taken in a little water, every hour, or every two hours, according to circumstances, until a re-action has completely set in. It has the merit of being a simple remedy.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

The Presidential Election.—In 1828, General Jackson received 178 electoral votes, and Mr. Adams 83. The following states gave General Jackson 60 votes, which would have been given to Mr. Adams by a change of less than *twelve thousand votes.*

	Electoral votes.		Peoples' votes.
New York,	20	Jackson maj.	5,350
Kentucky,	14	do	7,904
Ohio,	16	do	4,201
Indiana,	5	do	5,185
Louisiana,	5	do	521
	60		23,161

The great majority that General Jackson received dwindles down, therefore, to almost nothing, when it is thus examined. Twelve thousand votes deducted from General Jackson in the above states, and given to Mr. Adams, would have elected the latter by a majority of 23:

Mr. Adams,	83	Gen. Jackson	178
Add	60	Subtract	60
	143		118

Forgeries of pension papers.—Two persons, who are stated to have hitherto borne a decent station in society, of Fayette county, Ohio, were tried and convicted at the late U. S. Circuit Court, at Columbus, (Ohio,) before Judges McLean and Campbell, for the forgery of *pension certificates* under the acts of Congress. The names of the offenders are Ezekiel F. Eastman and Edward Jones, the former of whom was sentenced for seven years, and the latter for six years to the Penitentiary of the State. They had not succeeded in drawing any money from the Treasury upon the forged papers. The trial being novel, and the matter of importance to the Treasury and the Pensioners, Mr. Dickens was sent from Washington on behalf of the department to aid in bringing the forgeries to light.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, of Aug. 7.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

The great meeting of naturalized Irish citizens, held pursuant to public notice in the State House Yard yesterday afternoon, was a bumper—one of the most gratifying and efficient evidences of public opinion, that has yet been given in any section of the country. It was impossible, from the position we occupied, to make a correct numerical estimate of the immense concourse present.

They came forth in their strength yesterday, and in the most emphatic language declared that they had been deceived in President Jackson, and that they pledged themselves, as they held sacred their oath to support the Constitution of their adopted country, to maintain that Constitution, and by every fair and honorable means, to oppose the re-election of Andrew Jackson.

Thousands and thousands were there—more, we have the testimony of a dozen of witnesses, by twenty per cent. than congregated together at the recent veto meeting of the office-holders, the "getting up" of which called forth such disreputable and extraordinary exertions. Our Irish fellow citizens deserve well of the community; deserve well of the whole country.

James Gowan, Esq. (a Jackson voter at the last election,) an unwavering democrat and an influential citizen, was called to the Chair; Samuel Black, Esq. (a Jackson voter at the last election,) Dennis Sweeney, (a Jackson voter at the last election,) William Faris, (a Jackson voter at the last election,) and Thomas Laird, Esq. (a Jackson voter at the last election,) were chosen Vice Presidents—Doctor *James M'Henry* and *William M. Haly*, Esq. both Jackson voters at the last election, were appointed Secretaries.

The concourse was addressed in speeches of great force and eloquence by Messrs. Gowan and Haly, whose sentiments were warmly responded to by the meeting. Indeed, we never saw more enthusiasm exhibited by any body of our citizens than on this occasion. We were surrounded by the sons of the Emerald Isle, and the involuntary bursts of approbation that broke from them as the sentiments of the speakers reached their ears, gave the surest indications of the temper in which they are prepared to oppose Gen. Jackson at the polls.

We consider this meeting as a death blow to the administration in this quarter, if it were not before in a collapsed state, and as such it may with confidence be regarded throughout the country. It is evident that the mass of the people—the bone and sinew of the city and county—the patriotism and purity of the community, are opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson. Where then can he look for support and succor?

NEW WORKS.

ABERCROMBIE on Intellectual Power; Ivan Vejeeghen; Memoirs of celebrated Female Sovereigns; Lander's discovery of the Termination of the Niger; History of Pitcairn's Island; Beechy's Voyage to the Pacific; Turner's Sacred History of the World; Court and Camp of Buonaparte; Art of Being Happy; Diary of a celebrated London Physician; Mackintosh's Ethical Philosophy; Memoirs of the Duchess D'Abrantes; Adventure of a Younger Son; The Ambitious Student; Flint's Geography of the Western States, new ed. 1v.; Cox's Adventures on the Columbia River; Saturday Evening, by the author of 'Natural History of Enthusiasm;' The Alhambra; Swallow Barn; Essay on the Formation of Truth; Library of Entertaining Knowledge, 12v.; Polish Chiefs; Jacobs on Precious Metals; together with a general supply of Stationery, &c. &c. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
August 14.—6t.

COTTON SPINNER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, living in Kentucky, about six miles from Cumberland river, having a Cotton Factory, with 240 Spindles, and a Wool Carding Machine, all propelled by water power, intends to add more Spindles and other Machinery to the same, and would like to engage a man of integrity of character, with sober and industrious habits, well qualified to manage and keep the same in repair, &c. A man with a family would be preferred, who could be accommodated with a House and Garden, in a healthy situation. A person, with the necessary qualifications, who could furnish some capital, to be laid out in additional Machinery, &c., could obtain an interest, if desired; or the advertiser would receive proposals to pay a stipulated price per dozen for spinning, and furnish hands and stock, or would give a reasonable salary. No one need apply unless he can produce the best recommendations for character and qualifications. For further information, please apply to Messrs. Riddle, Forsyth & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; or address the Post Master,, Millville, Caldwell county, Kentucky.

August 14—tf

KINTON'S History and Topography of the United States, with splendid Engravings and Maps of every State in the Union, Nos. 34 to 40, which completes the work, in addition to which is a splendid portrait of the immortal Washington. Just received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
August 14.—3t.

CHILD'S BUNYAN.

BUNYAN EXPLAINED TO A CHILD; being pictures and poems, founded upon the Pilgrim's Progress, part 1st, containing Christian's journey; consisting of 52 engravings, with a poem to each, and a map of the journey, by the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Dugar. For sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*
August 14—3t

New & Cheap Book Store,

ON the Corner of Fourth and Wood streets, recently S. P. Darlington's Hardware store

200 Pilgrim's Progress;
200 Bunyan's Holy War;
300 Presbyterian Hymns;
500 Methodist do.;
500 Watts' do.;
200 Watts on the Passion;
200 Devil's Dialogues;
200 Balm of Gilead;
200 Gospel Sonnets;

With a large assortment of Family and Pocket *Bibles*, and Miscellaneous Books, for sale at very reduced prices. S. J. SYLVESTER.

☞Wanted, 2 tons of RAGS, for which the highest market price will be given.

August 14, 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between HUTCHISON & HARLEY, in the Foundry Business, in Alleghenytown, is dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are required to make payment to the subscriber; and all persons are hereby warned against giving credit to any individual in the name of the firm, as the undersigned will be responsible for no contracts not made by himself, after this date.

GEORGE HUTCHISON.

Alleghenytown, August 14, 1832.—2t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY—Tickets $4. Capitals, $15,000; $7,000. Class 17; 66 Number Lottery; 10 drawn ballots—Will be drawn August 25th. The prizes are for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
August 14. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 17, for 1832; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 25th of August, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery; 10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
1		7,500	7,500
1		2,200	2,200
6		1,000	6,000
10		500	5,000
10		300	3,000
10		200	2,000
81		100	8,100
56		50	2,800
56		40	2,240
56		30	1,680
112		20	2,240
2240		8	17,920
15400		4	61,600
45760	tickets.		$137,280

Tickets, $4: Halves, $2: Quarters, $1.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

Aug. 14, 1832.

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER.
THOMAS STEVENSON.

August 14—tf

WIRT'S LIFE OF PATRICK HENRY.

LIFE OF PATRICK HENRY; by William Wirt: Fourth Edition; corrected by the Author; with an Engraving of Patrick Henry—1 vol. 8vo.

And, also—Anecdotes, Religious, Moral, and Entertaining; by the late Rev. Charles Buck, Author of the Theological Dictionary; with a Preface, by Ashbel Green, D. D., some time President of Princeton College: in 1 vol. 8vo. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
August 14—6t

PITTSBURGH

STARCH MANUFACTORY.

THE Partnership which existed between the subscribers was dissolved in April last. All persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present the same to Alexander Ferguson; and all persons indebted to them are required to make immediate payment.

ALEX. FERGUSON.
GEORGE KIRKPATRICK.

August 7—tf

SHELLAC, VERDIGRIS, ALCOHOL, &c.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON have just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of Shellac and Verdigris. They are, as usual, constantly supplied with Alcohol, of their own manufacture, which they will warrant; and for a character of which, they refer to any of the Hatters of this city. They have also good Logwood and Copperas—all of which they will sell on reasonable terms. No. 162, Liberty street (opposite Sixth street,) Pittsburgh. July 17.—1mt2f.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green-M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE,

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side: Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; You Rose Tree Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Long; Idols Mio Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Cate; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish; Blithe as the hours; Sul Margine; My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbecque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.

SMITH, PETERS & Co.

July 17—tf

280 BBLS. N. O. Molasses;
25 bbls. Sugar House Molasses;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
75 bbls. Tanners' (Brown) Oil;
25 bbls. *Very Old Whiskey.*

For sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.
July 24.—tf

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.

April 20—tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE just commenced opening my spring supply of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, of a superior quality, and laid in expressly for the retail trade of the city and vicinity; the assortment is very general, and articles of the newest patterns and fashions. Country Merchants are invited to call and judge for themselves, at No. 61 Market street, near the Diamond.

N. B. Those indebted, will please call and settle their accounts.

JAMES GRAY.

Feb. 17—w&1swtf Fourth street.

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipsig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods.*

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

IODINE, Hydriodate of Potash, Oil Crotentiglium, Oil Cubebs, Oil of Roses, Denarcotized Opium, and Laudanum, English Blue Mass, Chlorate of Potash, Solidified Copaiva, Ext. of Gentian, Quinine, Cicuta Colocynth, and Belladonna, English Calcined Magnesia; a very superior article. Just received, and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market street.

July 17, 1832.—3ts&3alt.

PROPOSALS,

By James Wilson, of Steubenville, Ohio,

For publishing, by Subscription, in the city of Pittsburgh, a Newspaper, to be entitled

"The Pennsylvanian Advocate."

THE Editor, being disposed to extend the sphere of his labors in the promotion of what he deems correct principles, has come to the conclusion, should suitable encouragement offer, to establish, in Pittsburgh, a tri-weekly and a weekly newspaper, under the title of "*The Pennsylvanian Advocate.*" The State of Pennsylvania has been recognised, by her sister states, as the 'key-stone of the federal arch.' This proud appellation has been bestowed upon her, for the reason that she has been the foremost in devising, and the most steady in pursuing, those measures which go to make her people independent and prosperous, and to extend the benefits thereof to every portion of our country. Among these measures may be enumerated: 1st. The protective policy. 2d. The cause of Internal Improvements. 3d. The support of a sound currency. 4th. The independence of Congress. 5th. The preservation of the Union. These matters are so well understood in Pennsylvania, as to render any particular explanation unnecessary in this place. Other interests, however, require, also, to be urged—among these, are: 1st. The supremacy of the Supreme Court of the United States. 2d. The establishment of a general system of education; and 3d, the elevation of some individual to the presidential chair, *other than the present incumbent.* The success of the object last named, will, as the editor believes, materially aid in the promotion and establishment of all the others, to this shall his efforts, in the first place, be directed. In these efforts, he asks the aid of every friend of his country—of every farmer, mechanic, manufacturer, merchant, and working man—for the interests of all are equally at stake, and, by recent events, among which may be named the *Bank Veto* and the discreditable message to Congress accompanying it, have been placed equally in jeopardy.

Having, as the editor believes, marked out his course so plainly, that it cannot be mistaken, he takes the liberty of adding, that from his experience as an editor, both in Pennsylvania and Ohio, he will be enabled to publish such a newspaper as shall be useful to all: the interests of the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the merchant, shall be equally regarded; and every effort shall be made to impart to each, every thing that may be useful and instructive. The tri-weekly paper will, in this point of view, be peculiarly useful to city subscribers and to those whom the mails can promptly convey it; the weekly paper will contain the principal and leading articles of the tri-weekly, and will be proportionably useful to persons residing at a distance.

The Pennsylvanian Advocate shall be of the largest size, suitable materials for printing which, have been ordered from Philadelphia. It is believed that they will reach Pittsburgh in the course of three or four weeks, when the tri-weekly paper shall make its appearance—in the mean time, the paper shall be issued, at least once a week; but on a sheet of inferior size.

Terms of subscription:—Five dollars per annum for the tri-weekly, and two dollars for the weekly paper—payable in advance.

Advertisements and communications, until other arrangements can be made, may be left with the son of the editor, at the book store of H. Holdship & Son, Pittsburgh, who will attend to all business appertaining to the establishment.

August 10, 1832.

The Western Female Collegiate Institute

WILL be opened, by the Rev. WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., President, and Miss ELIZABETH H. SMITH, Governess, on the first Monday of September next, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, now occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the City of Pittsburgh, and near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of this Institution is to impart an *accurate* and *thorough* knowledge of *all* the solid and polite branches of female education; and having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President and Governess hope to fulfil the design and meet the just expectations of the public.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the "Institute," are as follow:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.——Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.——Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.——History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.——Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.——French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.——Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.——Drawing and Painting, $6.——Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4.——Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.——Board, $2 50 per week.—The tuition bills will be payable quarterly in advance.

The Governess will lecture weekly on Etiquette and Female Manners, and exercise her pupils in Calisthenics and the forms and elegancies of fashionable life, *gratuitously.*

A prospectus of the Institution will soon be published; and, in the mean time, reference is made to the Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., President of the Western University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Geo. Upfold, D. D; Rev. Charles Avery; James Ross, Esq. John D. Davis, Esq. T. B. Dallas, Esq. Wm. W. Irwin, Esq. Wm. F. Irwin, M. D., Adam Hays, M. D., and Orlando Metcalf, of this city.

The Rev. Intrepid Morse, of Steubenville, Ohio; the Rev. Samuel Johnston, the Rev. Dr. Aydelott, William S. Johnston, Esq. Morgan Neville, Esq. John P. Foot, Esq. Dr. M. Flagg, and the Messrs. Picketts, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Andrew W. Loomis, New Lisbon, Ohio; and the Rev. David C. Page, and Thomas H. Armstrong, Esq. of Louisville, Kentucky.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1832.—3m

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the COACH MAKING, *in all its various branches,* near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh,* where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Carriolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞ Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, a neat Charriottee.

RISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, three lads between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Making business.

march 20, 1832.—tf

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander. For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

400 BAGS Coffee;
80 chests assorted Tea:
60 boxes Raisins;
5 barrels Almonds, and a large additional supply of superior Liquors.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN DALZELL & Co.,

170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

July 24.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

TOBACCO.

85 HHDS. TOBACCO, (new crop;)
250,000 Common SEGARS.

Just received, per steamers Sentinel and Experiment, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,

June 8. *No. 84, Front street.*

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE.—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

January 17.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.

may 4, 1832.—6mo.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

40 BALES Domestics, viz:—Ashton, Delaware, and Chester Tickings; Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings; Wilmington Stripes, &c. Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,

may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

PIANO FORTES.

R. & W. NUNNS, *Manufacturers of Grand Cabinet and Square Piano Fortes,* No. 137 Broadway, New York, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and the western towns, that they have appointed Messrs. SMITH, PETERS & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, their Agents for the sale of Piano Fortes of their make.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had, throughout the United States, for twelve years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of their saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name. They can only add that, for the five years that they exhibited Piano Fortes, at the exhibition of American Manufactures, in New York, they received the *first premium,* for the best instruments, and that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers, equal to any other house in the Union.

All Piano Fortes of their make are warranted, with the privilege of returning them within a year, if there is any defect in them.

☞ All orders, addressed to Messrs. Smith, Peters & Co., No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, between Wood and Market streets, will be attended to, at the Manufacturers' prices.

July 20, 1832.—3m

To Be Let,

A Commodious Three Story Brick Dwelling House, situate in Liberty Street, between Third and Fourth streets. Immediate possession will be given. For terms, apply to Mr. John Irwin, at the Rope Warehouse, or of the subscriber, on the premises. W. W. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1832.—tf.

1500 YARDS 6-4 TICKINGS;
12 bales SHIRTINGS;
1 case Superfine White and Red FLANNELS.

Received on consignment, from the Manufacturer, and for sale by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

July 31.—6t

WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSINETTS, FLANNELS, AND BLANKETS—*Just received from the manufacturers, at reduced prices.* Also, Tickings, Checks, Plaids, Brown Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, and Satinet Warps. For sale by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

July 31.—6t 108 Second street.

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

march 16—tf.

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.

M. ATWOOD,

march 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66, WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Dockat of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs, Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c.,* suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

Pittsburgh, march 15—tf.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands.

Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.

JAMES S. BARNETT.

march 9, 1832.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.

Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

march 9.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

WANTED

NOTES of the Old Bank of Steubenville, for which 80 cents on the dollar will be paid.

GEORGE A. COOK,

No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—$4 76 cts. paid for Sovereigns. Wanted 3000 as above. July 3.

EXCHANGE.

	per ct.		per ct.
Geauga	2	N. Y. State gen.	1½a2
Wilksbarre	1	New England bks.	2
Chambersburgh	1	Dayton	2
Lebanon, Pa.	1	Urbanna	2
Muskingum, Ohio,	1	Scioto	3
Virginia	1	Michigan	3
New York City	1	Canada	4
South Carolina	3	Louisiana	5
North Carolina	6	Natchez	5
Cleaveland	2		

Most other Banks one half per cent.

☞ Wanted—Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, and American Gold.

Notes and Drafts collected on all the principal places in the United States.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.

June 8, 1832.

FOR SALE

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT.
HARMAR DENNY.
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR SALE.

A Two Story Brick House, with a Frame Kitchen, and a Two Story Brick House back of the same, with a stable—all erected on a Lot 30 feet front on Diamond Alley, running back 100 feet. The Hydrant water is introduced into the yard. The property is in a good state of Repairs—only a part of the money will be required, the balance to be secured by Mortgage. For further information, enquire of Lewis Peterson, or the subscriber, on the property.

LEWIS ALLEN.

July 13, 1832.—tf

CONCENTRATED Disinfecting Solution of *Chloride of Soda,* prepared according to the formula of M. Labarraque, for sale by

S. J. SYLVESTER.

☞ Each bottle will be accompanied with full directions as to the mode of application.

July 13.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*

July 26, 1831.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831.—tf

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. H. IRWIN has removed to the office lately occupied by the Doctor Gazzams, in the Museum Building, on Fourth street, the first door from Boggs & Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

June 22.—tf

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.

may 11, 1832.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.

Pittsburgh, June 8.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

SHEAR STEEL,

MADE AT PITTSBURGH.

THE Undersigned has been four years, with indefatigable attention, engaged in the manufacturing of this most valuable article, in Bayardstown, near Pittsburgh. He has now on hand a good stock, of the best quality, equal to the Imported, and warranted, at 16½ cents a pound. He requests the favor of purchasers calling to see his stock. S. BROADMEADOW.

N. B.—It will be well if the consumers of this article consider the very *large amount of silver dollars,* annually sent to England, to purchase the same. may 25—tf

THE Subscribers, having given James T. Kincaid an interest in their Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, will continue their business, under the firm of *L. & P. Peterson & Co.,* No. 45, Front street, and No. 66, Second street, near the Post Office.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1832.—tf

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.

march 16—tf.

LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 800 acres of land, in Columbiana County, Ohio, 16 miles from New Lisbon, 3½ from the Ohio river, and 40 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa. Little Beaver creek divides the section into nearly equal parts; between 3 and 400 acres level upland, of which about 150 acres are cleared and fenced; the residue of the tract, creek hills, &c.; Coal in various parts, in veins of 2 to 3½ feet. A Railroad from Pittsburgh to Massillon, Ohio, is contemplated to pass up Little Beaver. Also, a Paper Mill, with two engines, necessary appendages, and 20 houses, suitable for hands; a Grist Mill, with two run of stones; a Saw Mill, and a Tan Yard. The Dam is a substantial frame, filled in with stone, and water sufficient nearly all the year for all the Mills, in the driest season, for any one of the Mills. The stock of rags, horses, and wagons; stock of sheep, cattle, &c. &c.; will be sold with the property, if desired.

Also—That Three Story Brick Building, in Wood street, No. 54, between Third and Fourth streets, occupied as a Book Store and Dwelling, with the back buildings belonging thereto, occupied as a Book Bindery, Printing Office, &c.; being 22½ feet in front, extending back 120 feet. The above property will be sold low.

Any information can be obtained, by postpaid letters, addressed to

CRAMER & SPEAR,

June 19.—3mo. Pittsburgh.

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,

No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.

may 4.—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane.

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,

April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE.

Feb. 14.—tf. 76 Front street.

55 BALES COTTON;
33 HOGSHEADS TOBACCO;
10 BALES TOBACCO.

Just received and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,

may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

☞ The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of ISAIAH DICKEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS; who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,

NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

July 10.—tf

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.* He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.

Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN,

Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to

Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh,
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.

march 27, 1832.—6m.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.

Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.

Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

NOVELTIES.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, *a new Room, containing a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has been opened during the last week.*

An entirely new and splendid Phantasmagoria, exhibiting the objects as large as life, has been procured, and is exhibited every evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Also, a Cosmoramic view of Pittsburgh, from the Point to the Bridge, has lately been added. Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½.

may 29.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf